

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:**

Replace the paragraph at page 10, beginning at line 10, with the following amended paragraph:

At Step A 2A it is assumed that the RLC/MAC unit 120A of MS 100 has one or more LLC PDU(s) in the transmit buffer 130A when the change from the current cell to the new cell takes place. The GMM unit 120B (or the LLC unit 120C) requests the LLC unit 120C to transmit the LLC PDU in order to notify the SGSN 30 of the cell change.

Replace the paragraph at page 10, beginning at line 15, with the following amended paragraph:

At Step B 2B the LLC unit 120C composes a short LLC PDU and sends it to the RLC/MAC unit 120A. Preferably the LLC PDU is short enough to fit within one RLC data block, as will be discussed in further detail below.

Replace the paragraph at page 10, beginning at line 19, with the following amended paragraph:

At Step C 2C the RLC/MAC unit 120A detects that the received LLC PDU is a cell change LLC PDU (e.g., based on a flag or other information received from the LLC unit 120C with the LLC PDU). In response, the cell change LLC PDU is placed at the head of the LLC PDU transmit queue (i.e., before any buffered LLC PDUs in the transmit buffer 130A). As an option, if the first LLC PDU in the transmit buffer 130A is short enough (e.g., less than about 50 octets), the RLC/MAC 120A may discard the cell change LLC PDU sent by the GMM unit 120B in order not to transfer unnecessary octets to the network.

Replace the paragraph at page 11, beginning at line 26, with the following amended paragraph:

In accordance with this aspect of the invention, and having now thus more advantageously staged the cell change LLC PDU into the transmit buffer queue 130A, the following steps may be similar to those executed in the prior art case discussed above. For example, at Step D 2D, when

the RLC/MAC 120A of the MS 100 has obtained the parameters related to packet access from a System Information message being broadcast in the new cell, or has obtained these parameters via some other means (such as from the previous cell), the RLC/MAC 120A of the MS 100 initiates an UL TBF establishment procedure. At Step E 2E, when the UL TBF is established, the RLC/MAC 120A sends the LLC PDU to the network 10. However, in accordance with this invention the first LLC PDU to be sent in the new cell is the cell change LLC PDU that was inserted into the head of the transmit buffer queue by the RLC/MAC unit 120A. At Step F 2F the SGSN 30 learns from the received cell change LLC PDU the new location of the MS 100, and DL PDUs are redirected accordingly.

Replace the paragraph at page 12, beginning at line 30, with the following amended paragraph:

Further in accordance with these teachings, and referring to Fig. 3, another technique for rapidly informing the SGSN 30 of the MS 100 cell change is as follows:

(Step A 3A) The MS 100 makes access in the new cell with a (Packet) Channel Request. In the access type field the MS indicates a Cell Update operation.

(Step B 3B) An UL TBF is established for transferring LLC PDUs from the MS 100 to the network 10.

(Step C 3C) When the network receives a temporary MS 100 identity (Temporary Logical Link Identifier (TLLI)) either in a Packet Resource Request message, in the case of a two phase access, or in the first RLC data blocks, in the case of a one phase access, the network 10 sends a message to the SGSN 30. Based on the message the SGSN 30 is enabled to determine the new cell location of the MS 100.